

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

ORCHID PRICE LIST

CECIL HOUDYSHEL

JULY 1949

LA VERNE, CALIFORNIA

In the following price list, we are offering only the most desirable species and hybrids. Since it is generally conceded that orchids are the most beautiful of all flowers and that Cattleyas are the most beautiful orchids we have vastly enlarged our stock and number of varieties, both species and hybrids, of Cattleyas.

Orchids have only recently become flowers for the amateur. Amateurs had looked at them long and longingly but were told they could not grow them. Now that they know they can, and that magazines like the Flower Grower, floral societies and individual growers are revealing the secrets of orchid growing, every village and town in the U. S. seems to have one or more orchid enthusiasts.

Terms of Sale are the same as those published in our catalogs. Briefly, remit cash in full with order. No C. O. D. California customers must add 3% sales tax. All plants are shipped, postpaid except those in clay pots. Be sure to send required amount for insurance and special handling if by mail. It is much better for the customer to have Cattleyas and a few others that are in clay pots, shipped by express (which we do unless you forbid) as shifting to paper pots and mailing results in considerable damage, usually. Express shipments are at your expense.

Dozen and hundred rates do not apply to orchids.

In the following list of Cattleya species and hybrids, we do not always state the pot size, but unless so stated the plants are all flowering sized plants. Usually the size of the pot or pan is 5" or 6" but some are larger. Some of the smaller species are in 4" pans.

Bargain Prices. It is frankly admitted that you can buy Cattleyas of the same varieties at lower prices. But if you were buying a hat by mail order and had several price lists with a range in price from \$2.50 to \$25.00, would you select the \$2.50 hat, with no means of judging the quality and style?

I have many times lost money on bargain Cattleyas which I found to be infested by scale or a greenhouse aphid or with the virus that causes mottled flowers. Some were back bulbs with almost no front bulbe and which I had to quarantine until brot into good health and growth. Some costing \$10.00 or more had to be thrown away. This happens to me because I am always looking for means to lower prices on first class items. The following are good rules to go by, regardless of prices.

Buy plants from persons of known integrity and good reputation.

If that is not known to you try small initial orders.

Remember, the best bargain is a good quality plant at the right price.

Cattleya Species

We offer only outstanding species. All of them produce very desirable flowers and nearly every one will sell to florists in competition with hybrids. Very often a florist will come to our greenhouse for flowers and select species when hybrids are also available at the same price.

Cattleya. amethystina (syn. *intermedia*) slender pseudo-bulbs. 3 to 5 fls., 5" wide, pale rose with crisped purple lip, in Apr.-June, Sept.-Nov. In 4" pots or larger, \$7.50.

C. Gaskelliana. Summer Cattleya. 2 or 3 flowered scape. Fls. rose-purple, to 7" wide, May-Sept. A fine cut flower orchid. \$10.00.

C. gigas. (Syn. *Warszewiczii*). **St. John's Cattleya.** The Latin name, "gigas", means "giant." 2 to 7 very large fls. up to 9" wide. Rose-violet sepals and petals. Deep purple, wavy lip with two yellow spots in throat. Bloms May to Aug. One of the largest and most beautiful of Cattleyas. Likes plenty sun heat when growing and a long cool winter rest in a light place. For some reason plants are hard to get and I can offer only 10 blooming size at \$12.50 ea. We advise you to buy the following small plants instead. In the end you will have better plants and better flowers.

Greenhouse growers of orchids must think well of gigas as they seldom have any for sale. But I know a grower who is raising 2,000 seedlings of a selected good variety pollinated by a good variety. They should be better than collected jungle plants as the latter are variable. I have repotted these small plants into 4" pans where they will grow for 2 years or possibly longer and should flower in 2 or 3 years. They are overpotted, which most growers advise against but we have obtained more rapid growth and have never lost a plant by overpotting. See Culture of Cattleyas for advice on growing the small plants. Price 4" pans, \$3.75 each. Per 5, \$16.50. Per 10, \$30.00. For those who are able to shift to larger pots later, we offer the small pots. It will also save you on the express costs. Price \$2.75 ea. 5 for \$12.50. 10 for \$24.00.

C. labiata. Autumn Cattleya. 2 to 7 fls., 6"—8" wide on a scape. Bright rose, with deep crimson purple, frilled and waved lip. Throat marked with yellow. Variable. Very showy. \$7.50 and \$10.00.

C. Mendelii. Virgins Cattleya. Scape has 2 or 3 blush white to light rose 6" to 8" fls. Lip crimson and rose with yellow markings. Usually June but overlaps in time. Just right for June brides. \$10.00.

C. Mossiae. Spring Cattleya. Large fls. to 8", 3 to 5 on scape. Typical color light to dark rose purple but variable. Usually Mar. to June. One of the most beautiful and desirable and a standard florist flower. Very fragrant, some intensely so. \$7.50 and \$10.00.

C. Percivalliana. Christmas Cattleya. Fls. similar to Mossiae, slightly smaller and darker in color, with richly colored, frilled lip. \$7.50 and \$10.00.

C. Schroederae. Easter Cattleya. Fls. similar to Mossiae, slightly smaller and darker in color, with richly colored, frilled lip. A very beautiful Cattleya. \$10.00

C. Speciosissima. (syn Luedemanniana). **The Elegant Cattleya.** Fls. to 6" wide, rich rose purple with wavy, amethyst-purple lip, trumpet shaped. The broad petals, elegant form and rich coloring probably suggested the name under which we list this Cattleya and we have translated this Latin name given by botanists into an appropriate "common name", the "Elegant Cattleya". \$7.50 and \$10.00.

C. trianae. Winter Cattleya. Fls. 7", 2 or 3 on a scape. Light rose sepals and petals with dark crimson purple, wavy lip. This is a showy orchid and more valuable because a winter bloomer. \$7.50 and \$10.00.

Cattleya hybrids

In the following list, crosses between Cattleya species are preceded by C., abbreviation for Cattleya, since interspecific hybrids are still the pure species Cattleya. Bigeneric hybrids between Cattleya and Brassavola are preceded by Bc, abbreviation for Brassocattleya; trigeneric hybrids of Brassavola Laelia and Cattleya, Brassolaelicalcya are preceded by Blc; Lc are Laeliocattleya; etc. Cattleyas may be crossed with Epidendrum, (Epicattleya), Saphronitis, Arpophyllum, Schomburgkia, Tetrimicra and a few other related genera. But probably some of these do not produce valuable hybrids.

Hybrids are as easily grown as the species and many of them have increased vigor and will grow and multiply more rapidly.

C. Apex. (Enid x Mendelii). Fine large rose-purple in varying shades. Fine cut flower. \$15.00.

C. Barbara Rapella. Color in the lavender or purple range. A good grower. \$15.00.

Lc. Edna Richter. (Lc Santa Claus x C. Trianae.) This is a fine lavender, inheriting delicacy of coloring and form from Trianae and a stunning lip from Laelia tenebrosa and C. Dowiana ancestry. This hybrid is the product of several generations of cross breeding. \$16.50.

C. Enid (C. mossiae x C. Warscewiczii). Very large lavender to rose purple in variable shades. A fine cut flower that often flowers twice in one year. Season variable. \$15. to \$17.50.

C. H. B. Turner. (Gen. Pulteney x Tit-
yus.) A fine rose purple of varying shades. \$15.00.

C. Highburiensis. (Harrisoniana x Mossiae). Lavender-purple flowers, 6" wide, often 5 to 7 fls. on a scape. This is a very easy Cattleya to grow and as it grows and increases rapidly I can offer at a special price of \$10.00 and \$12.50 ea.

C. H. S. Leon (Schroederae x Warscewiczii). Large and fine lavender flowers. Late fall to early winter. \$15.00.

Lc. Lily Anthony. (C. Mossiae x Lc Beatrice). Rich lavender-purple fls. The plant is not large but is a vigorous grower that increases rapidly. \$15.00.

Blc. Louise Meiser. (Blc. veitchii alba x Lc Pasto alba). White. The lip may be colored. \$17.50.

C. Nebo. (C. intertexta x C. Percevaliana). A high quality lavender. \$17.50.

C. Oenone. (C. labiata x C. Mossiae). This cross, first made by Veitch in 1893 is now sometimes remade from superior parents and should be better than the original. A good cross for lavender flowers. Only 5 plants offered. \$12.50 ea.

Lc. Queen Alexandra. (Lc. bella x C. Trianae). Lavender. \$15.00.

Lc. Robertiana. (Lc. St. Gothard x C. Amabilis). It should be a large flower in the lavender section with a well marked large lip. \$13.50.

Lc. Sandra Ozella. (Lc. S. J. Bracy x C. Dowiana aurea.) The flowers from this cross are very large and range in color from yellow, greenish yellow to bronze. The large and brilliant lip is red to maroon and gold veined. There is much variation but all are very gorgeous. The plants we offer are about 3 years old and may flower in two years with good culture. They are established in fresh osmundine and will not need repotting in that time. \$15.00.

C. Titrianae. (C. Tityus x C. Trianae). This is much like a larger and finer Trianae and is a very desirable Cattleya. \$15.00.

Cattleya Collections. Ten varieties of Cattleya species, C. amethystina to C. trianae, inclusive. Where two prices are quoted, the higher priced plant is included in the collection except that for C. gigas we include a \$3.75 plant. This collection will give you blooming plants in all seasons. The list value is \$91.25. Collection price, \$82.00.

Collection of Cattleya hybrids. Select any four varieties, all different. From the sum of their total prices you may deduct 5%.

Bud Sheaths. On orders for Cattleya collections, we can usually include from one to several that are in bud sheaths. These can only be in this stage in their proper season, so do not specify "bud sheaths". We always send plants that have new growths, bud sheaths or some evidence that they will flower, not only for orders for a collection but also for single plants. But in cases where a plant has just finished flowering, that fact is sufficient evidence that it is flowering size.

Packing. We have trained experts for packing orchids. Few can do as well. We sent one Cattleya budded by airmail to one of the Aleutian Islands. It arrived in perfect condition and flowered very soon. It was said to be the first epiphytic orchid ever to flower in that far northern location.

Culture of Cattleyas. Cattleyas are grown in osmundine, a fibre composed of dried roots of certain ferns. When this fibre begins to break down and decay it is necessary to repot the plants in fresh osmundine. It is necessary to repot about every two years, oftener if osmundine becomes decomposed.

The potting operation should be performed with great care. Remove all decay-

ed osmundine and trim off decayed or broken roots. Do not injure any living roots, they are rather brittle.

Use best grade of Osmundine available. Shake out dirt and remove stems. Moisten the fiber. If standard pots are used they should be 1/3 full of drainage materials, preferably broken pot. Pans do not need so much drainage material. The osmundine should be punched down firmly with a sharpened stick, avoiding injury of roots. Plants will thrive much better if the osmundine is made very hard and firm. The surface of the osmundine should be below the rim of pot.

In the greenhouse, we keep our night temperature at 65° to 70° in the summer and try to keep it under 90° in the day time. It may be 10° cooler than this in winter. The relative humidity should be about 80%. When the humidity is this high the plants will not be injured at 90° or even a little hotter. But if air is dry, they will be injured. A hygrometer is useful but one can approximate conditions with two thermometers one of which is enclosed in a cotton wick or cloth kept moist. In the temperature range between 80° and 90° the difference between wet and dry bulb reading should not be over 5° or 6°.

A hygrometer is not a necessity as the relative humidity can usually be kept sufficiently high by dampening the floor of greenhouse and all surroundings. Many place cinders, coke or even gravel on the benches under pots and this is kept wet. In the house or greenhouse, moist evaporating surfaces must be maintained to furnish humidity and this will also cool the air. In our smaller greenhouse we have kept the humidity sufficiently high in winter by a pan of water on stove.

Spraying the foliage of plants 2 or 3 times on hot days has a two fold value. It cools the plants and increases the humidity of surrounding air. But do not spray the foliage on cloudy days. It is seldom advisable in winter.

The rule for pot watering is to water only as they become dry, never when already damp. This will be usually once a week to ten days in winter, sometimes longer, and about twice a week in hot weather.

Shading of the greenhouse glass is important. In ones home a muslin curtain may be shade enough. One must study the plants to know how heavy the shading material must be. If the plants are a lush dark green they have too much shade. The growths will be soft and few blooms will be produced. Their flowers will not keep well as the texture will be soft.

If the foliage appears to have considerable yellowing the light is too strong. But if foliage is a healthy light green the plants are receiving enough sun and the production of flowers is favored. Small seedlings must have higher humidity and more shade than mature plants. Don't allow them to dry out. Keep temperature uniformly at about 68° to 70° at night. Don't allow them to be exposed to the limit of endurance that mature plants

have. They can stand a closer atmosphere than mature plants.

But mature plants need plenty of air as their food is taken from the air. Stuffy houses are bad for them.

I have been asked: "Can I grow Cattleya orchids as house plants?" Cattleyas are ideal greenhouse plants but few houses afford the proper conditions for growing them successfully. If the heat, sun exposure and humidity can be controlled to fit their needs as here explained, it can and has been done. A customer wrote us that he had never before seen a Cattleya, when a disgusted friend gave him a sick plant in a pot of decaying osmundine. He removed the plant and gave it a good cleaning with soap and water and re-establish it. The plant began to grow and in two years it flowered. It missed flowering the third year but flowered again the fourth.

A glassed in porch can be made as correct as a greenhouse. Or a Wardian case can easily be built. This is simply a rectangular box made with 3 or 4 glass sides; a solid bottom and a hinged top. Have a galvanized pan made to fit the bottom and fill this with coke, charcoal or nut gravel partially covered by water. Have a secure shelf built just above pan on which to set plants. Keep lid propped open from 1/2" to 2". Hang thermometer inside the case. If the case is on a stand with "easy going" rollers it can be moved about for proper light exposure. Please do not ask for Wardian case blue prints or plans. Make your own.

While a glassed in porch can be made at slight expense into a real conservatory or a Wardian case be built, it would be nice to have a small hobby greenhouse.

Our first house was not much larger, as it was only 12' x 18'. But it accommodated several hundred Cattleyas. We heated this successfully first with a coal oil stove; later with an ordinary gas stove and at last by a small greenhouse gas stove controlled by a thermostat. In every case our plants flowered beautifully. One should always have a gas stove with thermostat control adjusted by the Gas Co.

If you would like to build a small aluminum greenhouse write to Wilbur G. Wood, 1621 Irving Ave., Glendale 1, Calif. Mr. Wood built our house and we think we have the best house in east Los Angeles County.

Cymbidium Orchids

Culture. Cymbidiums are terrestrial orchids, easily grown in pots in a compost whose composition may vary widely. It may be about 1/2 very sandy loam and small gravel or crushed clay pots and 1/2 peat or leaf mould (preferably oak) or a combination. Some growers use part osmundine others sphagnum moss. Coarse, fibrous Danish peat is better than Canadian.

Cymbidiums like a liberal pot room. Single bulbs need at least a 7" standard pot and a clump of 4 needs at least a 10" or 12" pot. The pot should have at least the bottom one third filled with drainage material, small pieces of broken pot or nut gravel.

They need half sun exposure. A lath

house, with lath spaced 1" apart is right. The favorable temperature range is from 32° (in winter) to 90° or even higher in summer. But plants and flowers are not injured at 28° in winter. They will stand 26° if not long continued. But flowers will probably be ruined at 24°. Our plants survived with the loss of only a little foliage, last winters freeze when we had 20° on several nights and one night for at least 6 or 8 hours. On such occasions they should be protected by a covering of leaves.

In So. Calif. and elsewhere having a similar range of temperatures, they may be grown in the ground under lath. But even here many growers prefer pot growing and they seem to be well on the way to become a favorite house plant because they can endure a greater degree of cold and a dryer atmosphere than most orchids, tho indeed they do like a high relative humidity.

This is but a brief discussion of their culture requirements and their possibilities. Every one who grows Cymbidiums or plans to grow them should send 25c for our pamphlet, "How To Grow Orchids".

As to their desirability,—some prefer the Cymbidium flowers to Cattleyas for corsages. They are highly desirable and on less formal occasions, sometimes more appropriate. The flowers are much longer lasting.

A Very Special Offer of Cymbidiums

We have a large stock of the following that we want to share with you. These are the lowest prices that you will be able to find anywhere. Price per large bulb with full foliage \$4.50. Blooming size clumps of 4 bulbs for \$15.00.

All Cymbidium plants are shipped out of pots and compost. It is very easy for you to pot them and thus save yourself this expense.

Some dealers do not specify the number of bulbs in a blooming size clump and they count all bulbs including the back bulbs. We count bulbs with foliage only and include back bulbs (if any) free.

Choose from the following varieties, **Butterfly**, yellow with red lip; **Doreen**, bronze-green. Purple spotted, yellow lip; **Giganteum**, large plant. Red-brown lip. **Insigne**, very small plants, white flushed and marked pink to rose; **Moir**, shades of cream to yellow. Lip marked with crimson; **Winter Cheer**, cream with pink dots; **Zebra**, various shades of pink. But remember please, in all orchids, both species and hybrids, there is a wide range of shades.

Of the two following, we have only a few. Both are especially profuse bloomers. Sometimes, but not often, a single bulb will flower. Price per bulb, \$5.00. Blooming size clump of 3 bulbs, (usually no back bulbs), \$14.00. **Jessica**, light to deep pink and **Madeline**, rose to pink.

Assorted Varieties. These are as good and often better than the named varieties because some of the newer sorts were in a lot whose labels were lost. We found several very superior varieties in this lot that are the equal of named sorts that sell from \$10.00 to \$20.00 per bulb.

Per front bulb with foliage, \$3.50. Per blooming size clump of four. \$10.00.

Cypripediums

Like Cymbidiums, Cypripediums may also be grown as house plants. Like them also they may be grown outside in lath houses but winter temperatures must not fall much under 32° for the hardier sorts and they must not dry out. They need more shade and more moisture than either Cattleyas or Cymbidiums. Their culture must not be considered to parallel either.

True Cypripediums, Lady Slippers, are hardy, North American Natives. A few are in other parts of the world. The lip has a slipper like form, which gives them their common name.

True Cypripediums are not of easy garden culture nor are they valuable as cut flowers. But Paphiopedilums and other genera belonging to the same family of Cypripedes, are universally known in trade as Cypripediums and are so treated by Sander's Orchid Guide and other horticultural authorities. The Cypripediums we list below are the botanical, Paphiopedilums.

They are of highest horticultural importance. The culture is easy. The large flowers usually come around Christmas and are very desirable corsage orchids. Like Cymbidiums, they are very long lasting, almost unbelievably so.

Culture of Cypripediums. Exotic Cypripediums are terrestrial orchids. Many soil mixtures are recommended for potting them. About as good as any may be one third rich sandy loam, one third peat (preferably Danish peat) and one third sphagnum moss.

Danish peat is very fibrous and lumpy and can be improved by pounding the hard lumps. Finely broken up crock (clay flower pots) should be liberally added to this to make drainage more rapid.

The pots should be filled 1/3 full with crock for drainage under compost. Cypripediums are pseudobulbless and should be potted with roots entirely covered but the compost should not extend much above the base of leaves, as this may cause leaves to rot off.

Cypripediums need more shade than either Cymbidiums or Cattleyas. If the light is good but with no flecks of sun it will be about right. Attention must be given to moisture as the plants should never become completely dry. Frequency of watering varies with structure of compost. If excess water drains off perfectly, watering may be frequent,—perhaps daily. But plants must not ever remain soggy. The reactions of the plants are not difficult to understand.

Cypripedium *insigne* and its varieties are "cool house" orchids and are not injured by a temperature close to 32°. The species *Spicerianum* is an "intermediate house" orchid and needs a little warmer night temperature. A few degrees higher than these minimums is probably more favorable. The plants grow thruout the year, having no dormant period. As for all orchids, the humidity should be high.

Cypripediums do well as house plants,

on a sun porch, in the lath house or greenhouse where above conditions can be met. They usually flower near Christmas or at least in the winter. This culture information applies only to *C. insignis* and its varieties or hybrids and those we list.

Assorted varieties of *Cypripediums*. The plants we offer are mostly the species *insigne* in several varieties such as *Sanderae*, *Harefield Hall*, etc. the hybrid *Archie Niell* and the species *Spicerianum*. They are an unlabelled mixture. Prices, smaller plants in about 4" pots or larger, \$3.50. We have had this size to flower for us but they are not sure. Larger, sure flowering sized plants \$6.50.

Other Orchids

The following are all good orchids and rather outstanding species. We have priced them almost as low as unestablished imports. Only the *Vanda* and *Schomburgkia* need greenhouse conditions. The others could be grown as house plants.

***Oncidium varicosum*, var. *Rogersii*.** Many 2"—3" fls., yellow, barred garnet on a panicle in late summer. Minimum winter temperature, about 40°. Give plenty of water in summer when growing. Less in winter. Plants established in osmundine and in clay pots, (to be shipped by express). \$7.50.

***Zygopelulum mackayi*.** 3" yellowish green flowers spotted purplish brown and violet purple on erect scape in winter. Very fragrant. Easy in soil ½ sandy loam, ½ leaf mould or peat. Include some small gravel or broken crock for better drainage. Minimum winter temperature about 32°. In paper pots, postpaid, \$6.50. Smaller ones for \$5.00.

***Vanda Agnes Joaquim*.** Beautiful small fls. very fine for corsages. Stove house orchid, easy to grow in warm, very humid conditions. Keep compost moist. Needs only light shading but not full sun in summer. Establish in pots filled with well broken up red clay pots surfaced with compost of half osmundine and half sphagnum. Some growers train them on a "totem pole" like a philodendrum. Shipped in paper pots, postpaid. \$5.00.

***Schomburgkia tibicinis*.** Relative of *Laelias* and *Cattleyas*. Culture like *Cattleyas*. Very large, hollow pseudobulbs. Fls. variable, reddish to purplish brown. Lip orange yellow, streaked red-purple. Should be established in osmundine. In paper pots, with enough osmundine, \$5.00 and \$7.50, postpaid. Established in osmundine, in pots, f.o.b. express. \$7.50 and \$10.00.

***Laelia gouldiana*.** A very superior *Laelia*. 3 to 6 fls, 4" wide, deep rose-purple. About Jan. Not killed by 32° but needs 40° to bloom. Grow in sphagnum and peat mixed in wire baskets. In paper pots, \$4.00. In galvanized wire baskets, \$5.50 postpaid.

***L. grandiflora*, (syn. *majalis*).** Large rose lilac fls. 5" wide about May. Give considerable sun in winter and water lightly. Less sun but more water when new growth starts. This is the hardiest epiphytic orchid, surviving our Jan. freeze, but should be above 32°. In paper pots with proper compost for \$2.50 and \$3.50. In wire baskets for \$4.50. Postpaid. Does well above the

sink in a kitchen window.

***Epidendrum Mariae* Ames.** Large fls. with greenish petals and sepals and a very large, pure white lip. Culture about like *Laelias*. In paper pots, \$4.00. In wire baskets, \$5.00 postpaid.

***Odontoglossum grande*.** Very large fls. mostly yellow, barred cinnamon brown. A gorgeous orchid, difficult to flower unless kept cool in summer. Otherwise culture is easy. Keep above 32° In paper pots, \$3.00 postpaid.

***O. Rossii*.** 2" or 3" fls. usually in winter here. White spotted brown, variable. Easy to grow and will survive 28°. In paper pots, \$2.00 and \$3.00. In wire baskets, \$4.50. Postpaid.

***Stanhopea tigrina*.** The large and showy richly perfumed fls. combine colors of red purple and yellow. 2 to 4 on pendulous scapes. Plants must be grown in wire baskets, as the scape emerges from the bottom of clump of pseudobulbs. This is a gorgeous orchid but not long lasting. Foilage is very attractive. It is not killed at 32° but to thrive and flower should be above 40° at night in winter, fairly cool in summer. Large plants in galvanized wire, 10" baskets that you can water freely, because they like abundant moisture if drainage is perfect, for \$7.50 postpaid. You can winter them in your kitchen and hang in a lath house or under a tree in summer.

ORCHID SUPPLIES

Culture medium for growing orchid seed. This consists of powdered Agar and all the nutrients required by the Knudson formula. Enough to make 1000 cc. or slightly more than 1 qt. with directions. Price \$2.50 Half quantity for \$1.50.

Osmundine. Excellent grade for orchids. Price \$1.00 per lb., postpaid.

Sphagnum Moss. Top quality bales, about 14 lbs., \$4.50, f.o.b., La Verne.

Danish Peat. This is fibrous and lumpy and probably more acid. It is a good component in the compost for many orchids. 10 lbs., f.o.b. (or by mail, C.O.D. for postage only) \$2.00.

White's American Orchid Culture. An excellent handbook with 14 beautiful color plates and many other illustrations. 276 pp. \$6.00.

How To Grow Orchids, by Cecil Houdyshel. This small booklet, no illustrations, is condensed information. 25c.

This is an ideal time to move orchids. Please order as soon as possible. In the winter they must be shipped by express.

Thompson's Baffle Sprayer No. 215. This throws a perfect fog spray (no drops) to a distance of 6 ft. thus increasing humidity and lowering temperature. It is adjustable. Fits a ½" pipe. Price \$1.36 plus 4c tax. If wanted by mail send 30c extra for postage and packing, please.

* * *

We have tried to furnish you much valuable information in this little price list. We did not have to do this. Very few do. But we wanted to and we will appreciate your orders.

Cecil Houdyshel

La Verne, California

62.09

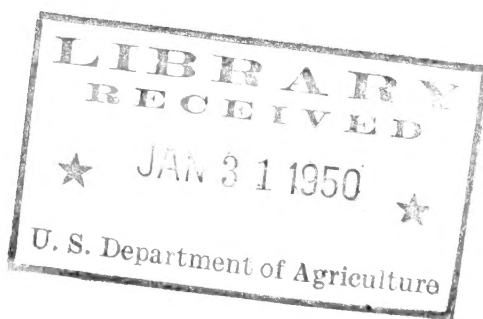
Sec. 562 P. L. & R.

Orchid Price List**July 1949****CECIL HOUDYSHELE**

1412 Third St.,

La Verne, California

Return Postage Guaranteed



Garden Hose are a necessity in a greenhouse and in any garden, though in some climates, gardeners seem to allow their plants to suffer when rains do not come often enough. Don't be that way. Perhaps you have had hose trouble and you may be tired of paying 15c to 25c a foot for heavy rubber hose that lasts only one year, seldom longer than two years. We have tried everything once and believe we have found the best, **Resinite Plastic Hose**, lifetime guarantee against faulty material or workmanship. If faulty return it for exchange. This is a pure plastic, moulded hose no cotton fiber, nothing to rot. The inside is mirror smooth and frictionless, hence a smaller diameter delivers as much water as a larger rubber hose. It is not damaged by weather, does not kink, is not damaged if crossed by truck or auto. Only thing we have been able to find that can damage this hose is near boiling hot water, under pressure.

We offer only one size, 25 ft. lengths of the small diameter hose, "Airtight". Weighs under 4 lbs., thus easy to carry. Price \$5.10 f.o.b. La Verne. By mail to zone 7 or 8 for 75c extra. Zone 5 or 6, add 55c. Zone 3 or 4, add 45c. Zone 1 or 2 add 35c. The extra is for packing, postage and insurance. Sales tax, 3% in California.

